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# COMBINED STABILIZING AGENTS FOR EMULSIONS

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[A Digest]

The author concluded from his study that:

1. The addition of small quantities of typical surface active substances to generally used stabilizers for emulsions not only does not result in the breakdown of the emulsions but, on the contrary, increases their dispersion and stability.
2. The dispersion of the emulsions thus formed depends on the nature of the surface active material added as well as its relative amount.
3. The addition of surface active substances contributes to the gelation of water-oil emulsions formed from cottonseed oil and a concentrated caustic aldali solution.
4. Multistage emulsions are formed in the presence of benzaldehyde and, especially, formaldehyde.

Microphotographs were made of a water-oil emulsion not containing surface active agents of this emulsion in the presence of 0.12 percent and 0.6 percent ethyl alcohol; in the presence of 0.13 percent and 0.6 percent isoamyl alcohol; in the presence of 0.2 percent phenol; in the presence of 0.26 percent naphthol; in the presence of 0.5 percent benzaldehyde; and in the presence of 0.1 percent formaldehyde.

These showed that the larger quantities of the alcohols in each case increase the degree of dispersion but tend to produce deemulsification. The rapidity of dispersion is increased with naphthol. Because the dispersion was comparatively rapid in all cases, the photographs were taken no more than 5 minutes after the emulsion was formed.

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- 1 -

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